

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

President's Annual Report

FOR THE

YEAR 1895-1896.



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1896.

Annual Report of the President of the Columbian University.

To the Corporation of the Columbian University.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit the following report for the present academic year.

The work in all departments has been marked by thoroughness and enthusiasm. The character of the gentlemen who are serving the University in the different faculties is too well known to need comment. The names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee of efficiency. The student body has responded to every call with a spirit in every way gratifying. Of course, differences of opinion have arisen at many points, but at every point all concerned have exhibited marked desire to be persuaded of the truth and marked willingness to mutual concession. This has made the year pleasant and profitable.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FAVA.

It is with sorrow that I report the death of Professor Francis Renatus Fava. Professor Fava was an accomplished and efficient teacher. His service, particularly to the Corcoran Scientific School, was invaluable, where he made the department of Civil Engineering one of the strongest in the school. At the request of the family of Professor Fava, the exercises at the funeral were conducted by the University in the presence of representatives of the legations. Addresses were made by the President, for the University, the Vice-President, for the Corporation, and Rev. C. A. Stakely, D. D., for the Board of Trustees. The faculties were represented by the Deans, and resolutions of condolence were afterward presented to the family by the colleagues of our lamented Professor.

PROGRESS.

It is a satisfaction to report progress in every department.

THE ACADEMY has been under the direction of Dean Wilbur, who has in every way justified the expectation of his friends.

Genial, scholarly, self-possessed, energetic, he has taken up all the best traditions of the school, has built upon the noble work of his predecessors, has set a new purpose before the students, and has created demands which are a guarantee of enlargement. The courses of study have been improved; standards have been raised; discipline has been improved; school spirit has been developed; scientific courses have been added; provision has been made for a laboratory. Possibly the most important item of all, a change of policy in the matter of teachers has been adopted. For various reasons it has been found necessary in the past to engage the services of teachers partly in the Academy and partly in the College. On the whole, the wisdom of this arrangement may be doubted so far as the Academy is concerned. A man ordinarily will give his better effort to his higher classes. Without any thought of neglect, it is inevitable that as between College and Academy classes the College classes should have the advantage. Of the present teaching force of the Academy, only Mr. Henning is engaged in the College. Even in this case it was kept in mind, when the double appointment was made, that after the present year it would probably not be necessary, and that next year the Academy faculty would be appointed to that school only.

The attendance has been unusually small. It is believed, however, that the decrease is only temporary, and that the results will be very different another year.

The number of instructors is 6; of students, 55.

THE COLLEGE has been the object of unusual solicitude. A conviction has been growing that, important as strictly University work is, we cannot afford to ignore undergraduate work. The curriculum, therefore, has been very rigorously revised, and at numerous points has been improved by the introduction of new courses. Indeed, whole schools have been inaugurated. Separate chairs have been established in French, German, History, and Civil Engineering. The chair in Civil Engineering will enable us to offer work never hitherto undertaken in the

College. Its establishment was stimulated by the generosity of Mrs. Henry Harding Carter, who gave to the University the sum of five thousand dollars to found scholarships in that subject in the College. The establishment of separate chairs in French, German, and History has made possible much needed differentiation of work in other departments, so that these additions have affected favorably the entire College curriculum.

The number and the spirit of the students have been very gratifying. The spirit could not well be surpassed, and the number is far in advance of any year hitherto. The Dean has been unwearied in his service. It is only the part of justice if I make special mention of his effort. He has given himself without stint, adding to his teaching hours not less than three or four hours daily in general care for the College. Much of this effort has had reference to the future. It has opened communication in many directions, and there is reason to look for increased attendance as a result.

The number of professors and instructors is 13; of lecturers, 3; of students, 99.

THE CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL has added to its already attractive courses. The remarkable growth of this school indicates what a need it is meeting. It is worthy of note that the number of students working for degrees is rapidly increasing. This means more compact organization presently, increase of income, and, what is worth incomparably more, an enlarged body of graduates, who are after all the true test of the character of an institution.

The number of professors and assistant professors is 25; of instructors and assistants, 24; of lecturers, 8; of students, 227.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL has so far proved itself adapted to meet a public need that, on the advice of the Dean of the Scientific School, under whose auspices the Summer School has hitherto done its work, the Trustees have authorized that the Summer School be henceforth recognized as a distinct school. During the year Professor L. D. Lodge, Ph. D., who had been Dean of

the Summer School, resigned. The new head is Professor H. L. Hodgkins, Ph. D., who will be known as Director.

THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES has vindicated its usefulness anew in its record for the year. The fact that some of our conditions are somewhat unusual and exacting doubtless has deterred some students from becoming candidates for higher degrees. On the whole, however, it will prove an advantage to make requirements severe, as correspondingly increased value will be assigned to the degrees.

The number of professors is 30; of lecturers, 1; of students, 43.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE has repeated its record of success. A most satisfactory year can be reported. The faculty has been strengthened. The number and the quality of students are most promising. The course is very strong. The achievements of recent graduates reflect distinction upon both themselves and the institution. The number of graduates this year was 19. Some will wonder that the number was not greater. The real wonder is that there were graduates at all. Three years ago the course was lengthened from three years to four. This is the year for the effect to be felt. Ordinarily there should be no graduating class. The fact that under such conditions the school sent out nineteen men is very significant.

The number of professors, clinical professors, and associate professors, is 30; of demonstrators, 7; of assistants, 13; of students, 164.

THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY is progressing steadily. No material changes have marked the year.

The number of professors is 8; of demonstrators and assistants, 7; of operators, 6; of students, 63.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW continues to justify the pride of its friends. The only marked change of the year has been in the special course in Patent Law. How attractive a course this is likely to prove is indicated by the fact that in this its first year 19 men graduate from it.

The number of professors and lecturers is 12; of students, 372.

For detailed account of the different schools, reference is respectfully made to reports of Deans, subjoined.

CENTRALIZATION.

A noteworthy feature of the year has been growth of an institutional spirit. Too much for the good of the University, our life in the past has been lived by schools. Our organization is largely responsible for this, making it difficult to preserve personal contact and personal sympathy between the different departments. So far as I can learn, there have hitherto been few, if any, general gatherings either of faculties or students. The result has been a kind of isolation which has worked ill to our interests as a whole. Two occasions of special moment in this particular have been observed this year. On February 14th the faculties of the University were entertained at a most delightful reception by Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Richardson on behalf of the Alumni Association, of which Dr. Richardson is president. At the inauguration, November 15th, effort was made to secure the attendance of the students. The result was most gratifying. Very few were absent and the contribution of the students to the enthusiasm of the evening was very marked. So vigorous, indeed, was their participation that unfavorable comment was caused in some quarters. Unfavorable criticism, however, was due, in my judgment, to misconception. I am fully persuaded that not the slightest disrespect was intended toward any speaker. The simple fact is that the students had never all been together before, and the discovery of their strength was too much for them, so that it took a little time to get steadied down. The value of these occasions as exhibitions of university spirit was very great and indicates lines of effort which it will be worth our while to follow. The social as well as the administrative importance of association emphasizes the need of regular meet-

ings of the faculties at as frequent intervals as possible. Part of the faculties already have such meetings. The others should be encouraged to improve upon their present policy in this regard.

I wish to record with emphasis my indorsement of the system of deans, in operation for the first time in all schools this year. The interests of the University are so many and so varied that our only hope of efficiency lies in careful organization of each school, at the same time keeping in mind the fact that the University is one. As now organized, each faculty has its own dean. Monthly meetings of the deans are held, allowing the presentation of reports from each school and the interchange of thought concerning the welfare of the institution. In this way all departments are kept in touch with one another and a sense of common interest assured.

A double service looking toward centralization has been rendered directly by the students. We have enjoyed during the year *The Columbian Call*, a weekly paper conducted entirely by the students and largely supported by them. This is an undertaking very deserving of encouragement. We have also seen an entire reconstruction of athletic interests by the students. The great difficulty with athletics hitherto has evidently been lack of continuity. Lack of permanent organization and unauthorized engagements by individuals have involved the teams in embarrassments which have reflected discredit upon the University. A General Athletic Association has now been formed, to exercise oversight of all athletic interests. This will prevent unwarranted appeals to the public, will give order to our athletic work, and will enable the University to lend sympathy and guidance to student sports. The year has necessarily been experimental, but the results warrant confidence in the movement.

ENLARGEMENT.

The next radical step for the University must be enlargement. Development up to date indicates that we shall soon be compelled to face the question of larger quarters. When the present main building was erected, it was supposed to be large enough for all demands likely to be made upon it. Twelve years have filled it to its limit. The School of Law is already crowded. Neither the College nor the Scientific School has class-rooms enough. The School of Medicine also is overcrowded, and the School of Dentistry needs more room. Only one thing should be thought of—enlargement. What is needed is its own building for each school, and these not scattered but related, so that every student and every professor shall feel the life of the whole institution. Particular recommendations concerning the matter of enlargement would probably be of little practical value under prevailing business conditions, but it will not be amiss to say that lines of development seem to be opening with sufficient clearness to indicate that our hopes are worth cherishing. The guarantee fund has made it possible to take the first steps in enlargement by strengthening the Academic Department. With the surplus from this year's apportionment I hope to see something done for the Library, which sorely needs attention as regards both books and use. As soon as resources warrant, I hope to ask your approval of somewhat radical plans, which may prove of import to the future of the University.

REPRESENTATION.

I wish to express in the strongest terms possible my gratitude for the cordiality of the reception and coöperation which have made the year a delight to me. It has been a source of unflinching satisfaction to find that our University has a warm place in the affections of our city. It has been my privilege on many occasions to represent it, and in every instance the most kindly

interest has been manifest. This experience has been repeated on many occasions away from home. My own experience has been found true also by others. It is worthy of note that members of the institution have cheerfully responded to calls made upon them for representation, and the reward has come to the institution in increased public interest.

In my judgment, the work of representation is very important. At home and abroad there are many whose influence will be of untold value to our work. Personal relations must be established with these. It is my purpose next year to call more frequently than this year upon our professors, who, burdened as they are, gladly add to their other service this also, that they carry the University in their own persons, giving it voice and contact with the public. It is my purpose also to add to my own work in this direction. In all quarters I have found this year many who feel profound interest in our opportunity, but who have not kept informed of our growth. In my judgment, it will be well to renew acquaintance with such. There is only one way to accomplish this end, and that is by personal effort. It is my purpose, therefore, to attempt no teaching next year as I have attempted none this. Ultimately I hope to teach, but for the present I do not think it would be wise to undertake class-room work.

The outlook for the coming year is full of promise. Friends of the institution who have long known and loved it say that the indications are more favorable than ever before. We have reason to hope that the confidence so felt can be justified, and that the foundations laid by the great and good men who have guided Columbian's destinies hitherto can be built upon in a way to conserve all that is best in the past and make it the way to the best in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

B. L. WHITMAN.

REPORT OF DEAN OF COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 25, 1896.*

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the Columbian College for the academic year 1895-'96:

I. The number of students enrolled is ninety-nine (99), the largest attendance, as far as I can ascertain, in the history of the College.

II. I have recently sent to about five hundred alumni of the various departments of the University and other friends of the institution circular letters, setting forth the advantages offered by the College and requesting each one to furnish me with the names and addresses of several young men or young women who are preparing to enter college. As the result of this method of giving information concerning the development of the College courses and of the appeal for help in augmenting the membership of the student body, I have already received the names and addresses of nearly three hundred young men and young women, to whom letters have been sent showing the growth of the College along lines of added schools and expanded courses of instruction and requesting all who feel an interest in the institution to call at the College or to write for catalogues. There is reason for hope that the execution of this plan will bring an increase in the number of students.

III. Fifteen years ago the College had but five full professors and three instructors, while the number of students was thirty. Now it has ten professors, three instructors, three lecturers, and ninety-nine students. With the addition of the Professor of Civil Engineering we shall have a teaching corps of seventeen.

After a careful inspection of the catalogues of other institutions, a close questioning of students who are in attendance at other colleges, and a comparison of our methods with those pursued elsewhere, it is my deliberate opinion that, although we do not as yet offer as many courses as certain other schools, the Columbian College furnishes instruction as sound and as thorough as can be found in any college in our country. If there are any who question the validity of this opinion, their doubts will be dispelled by an examination of the graduating class of this scholastic year or of any other class in the College. It is necessary, in order that the present high standard may be maintained, and that the diplomas of the College may everywhere command respect and give to the holders

thereof a well-founded hope of success in obtaining upon the strength of their credentials the employment which many of them seek, that the requirements for graduation be *in all cases* rigidly enforced.

IV. The plans of the Corporation for the enlargement of the Faculty, to which reference has been made above, have been brought to accomplishment, and the effect of the execution of these plans is far reaching in the added power given to the teachers of the College, since, with the increased force of professors and instructors, several men of marked ability have been secured, while professors who have long borne the burden each of two distinct schools, now, with concentrated energy and far more decided efficiency, devote themselves to single departments. Thus the long-desired and excellent purpose of the Board has been attained—each school of the College has its own head.

V. The added thoroughness of instruction in the Academy, due to the exertions of its able Dean, insures for the Freshman Class a higher standard than ever before, while the proficiency of those who enter from that department will be to pupils from other schools an incentive to more earnest work.

VI. I respectfully recommend that, should it be found impossible to secure dormitories in time for the opening of College in September, arrangements be made with the proprietor of some boarding-house, to the end that special terms be fixed for students, and that such house be regarded for the time as the College boarding-place.

VII. I cannot speak too highly of the faithful service and the successful work of my colleagues, whose devotion to the College is to the worthy student as much an incitement to duty as their high scholarship is to all a guarantee that their instruction merits absolute confidence.

To you, sir, I wish to tender my sincere thanks for the kindness which I have ever received at your hands, and I desire, moreover, to assure you of the appreciation of my colleagues and myself of your wise direction, to which the success of the academic year is so largely due.

Very respectfully yours,

A. P. MONTAGUE, *Dean*.

REPORT OF DEAN OF CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1896.

Rev. B. L. WHITMAN, D. D.,
President of the Columbian University.

SIR: I have the honor to render the following report on the condition of the Corcoran Scientific School during the academic year 1895-1896.

The comparative growth of the School is shown by the following tables :

Number of Students in Attendance.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gain or loss.</i>
1885.....	126
1886.....	71	—51
1887.....	78	4
1888.....	84	6
1889	82	—2
1890.....	109	27
1891.....	110	1
1892.....	139	22
1893.....	174 169	30
1894... ..	235 214	45
1895.....	251 237	23
1896.....	254 227	—10

The number first given (254) includes the students in the Summer School, but I have, as in my previous reports, eliminated in my final estimate for demonstrating the growth of the School all names other than those of students formally enrolled in the Scientific School.

Receipts from Tuition.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Gain or loss.</i>
1885.....	\$3,569 35
1886.....	5,390 34	\$1,820 99
1887.....	4,113 25	—1,277 09
1888.....	3,488 04	—625 21
1889.....	4,016 49	528 45
1890.....	3,596 38	—420 11
1891.....	4,386 37	789 99
1892.....	5,920 98	1,534 61
1893.....	7,132 04 ..	1,211 06
1894.....	8,951 00	1,818 96
1895.....	10,404 02	1,453 02
1896	12,740 61	2,336 59

It should be said regarding the receipts for 1896 that the actual receipts paid up to May 22, when this record was drawn, including \$285 from the Summer School, is \$12,136.36; but as all the totals above are given to June 1 of their respective years, I have included in this the balance of \$604.25, due May 31.

Candidates for Degrees.

1893.....	41
1894.....	55
1895.....	57
1896.....	78

Graduates.

1893.....	7
1894.....	6
1895.....	3
1896.....	3

The evidence drawn from this statistical review is gratifying, for while the actual number of students enrolled in the School is 10 less than for the previous year the number who are candidates for degrees is 21 greater. As has been stated in previous reports, it is the settled belief of the faculty that our most healthful and enduring growth comes from the increase in the number of students taking full courses of study with a view to seeking a degree rather than from the increase in special students taking but one or two topics, though in the table of "students in attendance" each of these classes has been counted alike.

With a view to encouraging these full-course students, the faculty has, through its specially appointed committees and at a series of meetings, carefully scrutinized and thoroughly discussed the courses of study offered as leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and it decided that the courses heretofore offered were too highly specialized, and that as undergraduate courses they should be changed so as to include a large number of topics and lay a broader foundation. Acting on this, there has been introduced into the last three years in each of the thirteen courses Descriptive Mineralogy, General Physics, General Astronomy, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Systematic Geology, Logic, and French or German.

As, according to our present system of assessing fees, the annual fees in several of the full courses of study required for degrees are excessive, burdensome, and prohibitive, the faculty have recommended that no annual fee for a full course of study, including laboratory work, should

exceed \$150.00, and that the special fee for tuition be, for a single study not involving laboratory or field work, \$40.00 per annum; for two such studies, \$75.00 per annum, and for three or more, \$100.00 per annum, in place of the lower fee now charged. It is respectfully urged that the Trustees take early action on this matter, so that if the recommendation of the faculty be approved due notice may be given to the students.

The number of professors and assistant professors attached to the School is 25; of instructors and assistants, 24; of lecturers, 8.

Through the death of Professor Fava, on March 27, 1896, the School lost a most efficient, accomplished, and enthusiastic teacher, who had made his department of Civil Engineering one of the strongest departments in the School. Since his death his duties have been performed by Mr. Felix Freyhold, C. E., Assistant in Iron and Steel Construction, in a most satisfactory manner, and he has thoroughly demonstrated his capacity to fill this chair.

Owing to his being obliged to take up his residence in London, Professor Charles E. Barry, who had created the Department of Architecture, was compelled, much to our regret, to tender his resignation. We have been fortunate in securing, to fill this chair, Mr. J. C. Hornblower, who is not only a thoroughly educated architect and a successful practitioner, but also a most accomplished gentleman.

By the action of the Board of Trustees a new professorship in Mechanical Engineering has been created and Mr. Hans Zopke elected to the chair. Mr. Zopke has not only secured a unique position by the manner in which he has passed his various governmental examinations, but he has enjoyed the rare opportunity of serving as principal assistant to Dr. Reuleaux, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Berlin Institute of Technology. It is a compliment to this University that the Minister of Public Works of the German Empire should have granted Professor Zopke three years' leave of absence for the purpose of accepting this professorship.

The vacancies in the chairs of Physics and Electrical Engineering and of Botany, caused by the resignation of Professors Lewis and Knowlton, have been filled by Dr. Wolff and Mr. Lamson-Scribner. Professor Wolff is a Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins University and enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has thus far held a fellowship in chemistry and a fellowship in physics in that University at the same time. Professor Lamson-Scribner, after a wide academic experience, has been recently chosen chief of the newly created Division of Agrostology in the Department of Agriculture.

Owing to the growth of the Summer School and the fact that it is organically related to all the schools of the University as closely as it is to the Corcoran Scientific School, it has been recommended that it be detached from the Scientific School and made an independent school of the University. For the latter reason, also, it is recommended that the Department of University Extension be also put under an independent head, directly responsible only to the President of the University.

At its January meeting the faculty voted unanimously in favor of a joint commencement of all the schools of the University, and its members expressed the conviction that such action would cement the students of the various schools to the University as a whole and contribute largely to its future growth.

The faculty also expressed itself in favor of the establishment of the Preparatory School recommended in my last annual report, and it was stated that unless such a school were created it would be difficult to raise the standard of the Scientific School as wished.

With a view to raising the standard for graduation, the faculty has changed the number of units required for a degree from sixty to not less than sixty-eight.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. MUNROE,
Dean of Corcoran Scientific School.

REPORT OF DEAN OF SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1896.*

Rev. B. L. WHITMAN, D. D.,
President of the Columbian University.

SIR: I have the honor to render the following report on the condition of the School of Graduate Studies for the year 1895-1896:

The total number of students admitted as candidates for degrees since the origin of the school is as follows:

1894.....	24
1895.....	38
1896.....	39

The candidates for the present year are distributed as follows:

For the degree of Electrical Engineer.....	2
“ “ Master of Science	11
“ “ Master of Arts	7
“ “ Doctor of Philosophy	19
Admitted in attendance	4
Total.....	43

The degrees conferred are as follows:

Doctor of Philosophy.....	1894	4
“ “	1895	1
“ “	1896 (eligible)	2
Master of Science.....	1894	3
“ “	1895	10
“ “	1896 (eligible)	8
Master of Arts	1894	8
“ “	1895	7
“ “	1896 (eligible)	4

The following changes have taken place in the faculty: Dr. Frank A. Wolff has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering in place of Professor E. P. Lewis, resigned. Mr. J. C. Hornblower has been ap-

pointed Professor of Architecture in place of Professor C. E. Barry, resigned. Dr. George J. Smith has been appointed Professor of English in place of Professor Samuel M. Shute, elected Emeritus Professor. There have been created three new chairs in this school, namely, a Professorship of Botany, to which Mr. F. Lamson-Scribner was appointed; a Professorship of Electrical Engineering, to which Mr. Hans Zopke was appointed, and an Associate Professorship of Mechanical Engineering, to which Mr. Elmer S. Farwell was appointed. The vacancies in the Professorship of Mathematical Physics, created by the resignation of Professor A. S. Christie, and that in the Professorship of Civil Engineering, caused by the death of Professor F. R. Fava, have not yet been filled.

The total number of professors and lecturers now attached to the School is 31.

The new subjects of study offered are: Botany, three topics; Mechanical Engineering, 17 topics, and Comparative Neurology. The courses in English and Electrical Engineering have been revised and enlarged.

I desire to call attention to the fact that while eight of the nineteen candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy have satisfied the requirements as to residence and study and were entitled to appear for their final examinations this year, but two of these candidates have availed themselves of this right, the remainder desiring a longer period of study in which to perfect their theses. Thus one of these students, who has nearly completed two years of excellent work in this School and who had spent nearly two years of graduate work at the Johns Hopkins and Yale Universities prior to admission here, has, at his request, been granted leave of absence to continue his studies at the University of Berlin, Germany, with permission to resume his residence here April, 1897, and to satisfy the remaining requirements necessary to secure his degree. This desire manifested by our students to devote more than the minimum time fixed to the securing of this final degree is a wholesome sign that our degrees are respected and valued.

At its January meeting the faculty unanimously voted in favor of the holding of a Joint Commencement of all the Schools of the University.

In closing, I beg to call attention to the confusion arising from the use of the term "schools" to designate unlike divisions of the University. It would, in my judgment, simplify matters if this term were used more distinctively.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. MUNROE, *Dean*.

REPORT OF DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL.

Rev. B. L. WHITMAN,
President Columbian University.

DEAR SIR: I have to report that the Law School during the scholastic year about to close has been unusually successful.

We have had on our rolls in all the classes about 380 students, though a number of them, as usual, have not persevered through the year, but have dropped out from time to time. Of the junior class, for example, of whom there were 114 on the rolls, not more than 93 remained at the close of the term.

Besides the instructions of the permanent professors, there have been courses of lectures by Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Professor Emmott, of Johns Hopkins University; Messrs. Butterworth, Mattingly, and H. E. Davis; and the new course on Patent Practice, under Mr. Church, a former graduate of the School, promises to be a great success.

On the evenings of the 12th and 14th of this month I examined the senior class on my course which they had received in their second year, and on Monday, the 18th instant, I examined the junior class.

The senior class was examined by Professor Maury on Saturday last, the 16th, on his course. The post-graduate was examined by him at the same time on the equity branch of their course, and on Monday, the 11th instant, they were examined by Professor Johnson on the common-law branch of their course.

It will be the work of at least ten days to arrive at and announce the result of these examinations, as it involves the perusal of thousands of answers to the printed questions propounded, besides an ascertainment of the comparative merits of the examination papers, in order to decide the question of prizes. A similar labor devolves on us in reference to the essays.

I am, very respectfully,

WALTER S. COX.

MAY 20, 1896.

REPORT OF DEAN OF MEDICAL SCHOOL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1896.

Dr. B. L. WHITMAN,

President of the Columbian University.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have the honor to report that the Medical School during the session of 1895-'96 enlarged its corps of instructors and made useful and necessary additions of apparatus to the laboratories. The character of the students—in ability, attendance, application, and enthusiasm—has surpassed that of former years in a very gratifying manner.

The Medical School, in spite of its very modest income, has spent for the session just closed the following sums, which are in addition to the expenses for the previous session of 1894-'95: \$500, salary of Dr. Walter Reed, the newly elected professor of pathology and bacteriology; \$375 to the clinical professors; \$700 for the enlarged equipment of the laboratory for microscopical work; \$200 for the better equipment of the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories; \$200 for the better equipment of pathological museum. The Medical School paid to the University during the past year a sinking fund of \$1,100; also interest to the amount of \$700, the last two items making a total of \$1,800.

Inasmuch as this \$1,800 is the interest and sinking fund on money which was borrowed from the University for the purpose of enlarging and improving the present Medical building, and inasmuch, further, as this improved building is the property of the University, I submit, respectfully, for your thoughtful consideration whether it will not be just in future that the Medical Faculty be freed from the obligation of paying any interest and sinking fund on that borrowed money.

The Medical School is urgently in need of more microscopes, a microtome, anatomical models, and more cabinets and jars for a valuable collection of pathological specimens given us by the Army Medical Museum.

If you should deem it advisable and practicable to bring the matter before the Board of Trustees, and they should deem it expedient to permit the Medical Faculty to use the sinking fund and interest money in future for adding to the permanent equipment of the Medical Department of the University, the Medical Faculty will be glad to give proper guarantee that the money will be used as indicated.

Dr. de Schweinitz, our Secretary-Treasurer, will make a detailed financial report to you as early as possible.

I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

D. K. SHUTE, *Dean.*

REPORT OF DEAN OF DENTAL SCHOOL.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1896.

To B. L. WHITMAN, *President*.

SIR: In compliance with your request for a report of the workings of the Dental Department during the past year, I beg leave to submit the following:

The number of students enrolled for the session of 1895-'96 was sixty-three (63). The graduates numbered fourteen (14). This being the first report that I have been called upon to make as Dean (having served in that capacity for but two sessions), a few comparisons may be permitted to better illustrate the changes that have taken place in the Department in that time. In 1894 the total enrollment of students was forty-five (45); in 1895 it was sixty-three (63); in 1896 it was sixty-three (63). It was noticed that a remarkably large number of students entering the earlier part of the session dropped out toward its close. In 1894 this loss amounted to 20 per cent.; in 1895 to 30 per cent. Steps were taken to ascertain the cause and apply a remedy for this very serious evil, with the gratifying result that during the 1896 session the defection was less than eight per cent. It will thus be readily seen that while the number of students entering during 1896 was exactly the same as for 1895 (63), yet the attendance showed a substantial increase, as nearly that entire number remained throughout the session.

For the session of 1895 the fees were increased $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., this advance being rendered necessary by the added cost of extensive laboratory and infirmary teaching, and the large addition to the number of matriculants, in the face of this increase, seems to prove that the student does not object to increased cost if with it is offered greater facility for a professional education.

During the term ending 1895 it was found absolutely necessary to enlarge the Dental Infirmary. This was accomplished by a further encroachment upon the space occupied by the Medical School, the latter generously giving up a portion of its laboratory room, cramped as were its own quarters, to temporarily satisfy the wants of its offspring.

For the coming session a Lectureship on "Oral Surgery" has been established, and the choice of the faculty to fill that position has fallen upon Dr. Jonathan R. Hagan, a graduate of this School, and who for sev-

eral years has most acceptably filled the arduous position of "Demonstrator in charge of the Infirmary."

In closing, I cannot refrain from recording with heartfelt pleasure the remarkable growth of "University spirit" among the dental students. They have conclusively shown that they consider themselves part and parcel of the great University body, and present and future may be relied upon to uphold Columbian and work for its betterment. "This feeling was most aptly illustrated when the question of holding "union commencement exercises" was casually broached to them. They voted for it almost as a unit. The opinion of the Dean on the above question scarcely needs recording, as he has most ardently advocated this change for many years, firmly believing that it will be a most important factor in still more closely binding together the various schools, so that working in harmony the united faculties, with united effort, will more speedily raise Columbian to that position which it is surely destined to occupy.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HALL LEWIS, *Dean.*

REPORT OF DEAN OF THE ACADEMY.

THE COLUMBIAN ACADEMY OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 1, 1896.*

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs in the Academy. The matter contained has to do, first, with the work accomplished by the school during the present year; and, second, with work contemplated for the year to come.

I.

The third quarter's reports sent to parents the 1st of April showed the following: No student in the school has attained the first grade (an average ranging from 96 to 100 per cent. inclusive); 25 per cent. of the students are in the second grade (an average ranging from 90 to 95 per cent., inclusive); 50 per cent. are in the third grade (ranging from 80 to 89 per cent., inclusive), and 25 per cent. are in the fourth grade (ranging from 70 to 79 per cent.). This does not vary much from the results of the first and second quarterly reports; it would seem to be a fair indication of average scholastic standing for the school. I believe this is somewhat below the average in our best schools of like grade. It indicates a somewhat large percentage of unpromising pupils. This inference is confirmed by the year's experience in other ways. If, then, an advance has been made this year in the quality and the quantity of work accomplished upon such unpromising material, it would seem to be a just reason for encouragement.

The work of the various departments of study may be suggested by the following facts gathered from the instructors:

At the beginning of the year the department of English instruction needed reorganization more than any other line of work. Any English exercise given to the school developed deplorable facts. Effort has been made to meet this situation by general exercises in spelling daily; by a general requirement in reading; by a general requirement in essay writing—two essays each quarter; by general instruction in penmanship, and by making English itself a necessary part of every course of study. The effect of this has begun to be apparent; the essays mark this improvement most sensitively. In the third and fourth classes the improvement is pronounced; in the first and second classes it is much less so. The

boys who will graduate this year are not able to write English in a very creditable way. The attainment of the second class is so unsatisfactory that, in my judgment, they should continue the study and practice of systematic rhetoric and composition for another year before entering upon the work of the last year. The grade has to be lifted from the bottom up. The younger boys, at the rate of progress made this year, will be a credit to the Academy on their graduation day.

The work in mathematics for 1895 and for 1896 is shown in the following parallel:

1895.	1896.
First Class.—Four books of geometry. Algebra: Reached quadratics, with about five recitations upon the subject.	(No first class.)
Second Class.—Algebra to simple equations.	Second Class.—Five books of geometry. Algebra: Finished quadratics.
Third Class.—Finished arithmetic.	Third Class.—Algebra to involution and evolution.
Fourth Class.—Arithmetic to interest and discount.	Fourth Class.—Algebra to simple equations.
(No fifth class.)	Fifth Class.—Arithmetic finished.

It will be seen by the above diagram that the boys who graduate this year will have had one book in geometry more than last year's class, and will have completed the subject of quadratics, which was only touched upon by last year's class. The name of "Second Class" borne by those who graduate this year, properly designates their attainments in a school of this grade and properly regulates the nomenclature of the other classes. In this department and in the English, the smaller boys have done especially well. It seems proper to name in this connection Davis Stakely and Bryson Taylor for proficiency in their work, and Weston Flint and Amos Lawrence Hopkins for remarkable improvement in the last half year.

By earnest, persistent effort throughout the year, Mr. H. Grant Hodgkins, our Instructor in Mathematics, has raised the grade in that department by an amount equal to a year of our course. This advance is of very great importance to us.

In Latin the amount of work done is shown in the following table:

1895.	1896.
Class I.—Cicero: Six orations, not including "The Manilian Law," and mostly sight reading. Virgil: Books 3-6, much of it sight reading.	Class I.—Cicero: Six orations, including "The Manilian Law," and all prepared. Virgil: Books III, IV, and half of V, all prepared.
Class II.—Cæsar: Two books. Virgil: Two books.	Class II.—Two books of Cæsar, with Latin composition in Cæsar to end of year. (No Virgil.)
Class III.—Cæsar: Books I and II.	Class III.—Cæsar: Four books.
Class IV.—First Latin book not finished.	Class IV.—First Latin book (finished). Cæsar: About twenty chapters.

The second Latin class of this year is not what its name would indicate. It would not maintain itself, side by side, with the third Latin. It will be necessary to consolidate these two classes as "second Latin" next year. At present we have no promise of a first Latin class for next year. The second and the fourth classes merit special mention for excellent work. The third class will have read all of the required "Cæsar" and the fourth class is at present advancing at the rate of a chapter a day in Cæsar. The work of these two classes is, I believe, equal to the best that is done in secondary schools.

A similar parallel statement of the work of the Greek classes has been furnished by the instructor:

1895.	1896.
Class I.—Anabasis: To Book V. Homer: Books 1, 2, 3.	Class I.—Anabasis: To Book V. Homer: Books 1, 2, 3.
Class II.—Anabasis: To Book III.	Class II.—Anabasis: To Book III, chapter 4.
Class III.—White's Beginners' Greek Book. Anabasis: Book I to chapter 3, paragraph 8.	Class III.—White's Beginners' Greek Book. Anabasis: Book I to chapter 7.

Mr. Henry R. Pyne, our instructor in Greek and Latin, is deserving of high commendation for the results attained with these classes.

Mr. George N. Henning, instructor in French and German, reports that the class in French will read twice as much as last year's class, and will also do more work in the grammar of the language.

The German class has accomplished a satisfactory amount of work. Instruction in German has not been given before this year. We are now able to meet college requirements in either French or German.

Up to the present time history has not been regarded as of sufficient importance to be made a distinct department of instruction. A course in history has been provided for, but it has not as yet been fully entered upon. We have this year given instruction in history in three classes: General history in the second class, English history in the third class, United States history (first half year) and Greek history (second half year) in the fourth class.

In natural science we have given a course in physics, taught by Prof. H. L. Hodgkins, of the Columbian College, and a half year's work in physical geography for the fourth class, taught by Mr. H. Grant Hodgkins.

The course in book-keeping and business forms given by Mr. Paul A. Steele is especially valued by many students who are debarred from lines of liberal study.

There are twelve students in the first class. Of these, five will be entitled by their record to receive diplomas, five are yet in doubt, and two will be unable to meet the requirements.

Experience shows that the change in the length of the recitation period is wise. The first Greek class, a class of less promise than the class of last year, has accomplished the same amount of work in the same number of periods. This is general. The work hitherto done in an hour can be done in three-quarters of an hour, and with distinct advantage both to teacher and to pupil.

We began the year with 88 periods of recitation a week. The necessities of our work compelled an increase in January to 94. Mr. C. T. Sempers has been assisting in our English instruction since February 1, and from that time we have maintained 100 periods of recitation a week.

Personal correspondence with patrons in regard to the progress of their boys has been found very helpful. It is easy to secure the coöperation of patrons, and such correspondence has always had good results.

The students themselves regard the Academy in a different and very wholesome way. This change has become apparent as they have felt influences of reorganization. The School is an idea with an ideal, and

they know it; it has individual importance as a part of the University, and they are proud of it; it has a policy, too, which, though it be vague, they recognize, and though they be graded down and made to feel its hard lines, they are proud of that too.

II.

The past year has been burdened with conditions that cannot affect the year to come. Advances made are, I believe, real and permanent. The foundation work can be safely builded upon.

In order to carry out the provisions of our schedule of studies for the coming year, it will be necessary to maintain 130 recitation periods a week throughout the year. To do this our teaching force must be considerably increased. As this is the last report before the June meeting of the corporation, it would seem a proper time for the Dean respectfully to call attention to certain considerations of importance, and in connection with these to submit certain recommendations to the President.

The general supervision of the system of class work, and accompanying duties of watchfulness over students, involve so great obligations that the Dean should not teach more than the minimum amount necessary to acquire a personal knowledge of all the students, and to maintain a personal hold upon them. This minimum amount is one important class in each year's work, so distributed as to bring all of the students under his instruction. I believe that the Dean cannot consistently with other duties teach more than 16 periods a week.

The interests of the Academy demand that all of its instructors recognize that the Academy has the first claim upon their time, and that they readily accord such service outside the hours of the school session as the exigencies of the school work shall require. This, of course, could not apply to special instructors, and for that reason it would seem wise, so far as practicable, to limit such special instruction.

I believe it a matter of sound policy that instructors who continue with us and demonstrate their efficiency in teaching should receive such increase in salary as shall appear just and practicable. I would respectfully recommend that the salary of Mr. Henry R. Pyne be increased to \$1,000 per annum. In my judgment, he should be accorded such a mark of approval for his work during the past year.

Mr. Paul A. Steele should be continued as Instructor in Book-keeping and Penmanship. It will be necessary that he teach four periods a week instead of three, as heretofore, and he should receive a corresponding increase in compensation.

I would recommend that Mr. George N. Henning be appointed as a regular instructor, provided he is open to such appointment. It will be necessary to make such an arrangement with Mr. Henning or to secure the full time of another instructor in order to do the work we shall have to do.

The matter of the appointment of an Instructor in Natural Science I deem of very great importance. We need a man with special qualifications for instruction in English as well as in Natural Science. We need a man with a power of personality who will appeal to the enthusiasm of boys, and who will devote himself without reserve to the work of the school.

There are certain needed improvements about the Academy building, besides the equipment of a laboratory already authorized, which should receive attention before the beginning of another year. I would especially suggest among these the desirability of furnishing the reception-room in such style as shall make it an attractive and pleasant room in which to receive patrons and strangers who visit the school.

All of the above recommendations are made in the belief that they are of immediate importance in the contemplated development of the Academy. This increase in resources is the least that is consistent with success; yet the Dean is ready to cooperate in any retrenchment or modification that shall seem wise. He wishes also to express in this report and review of the year's work an appreciation of kindly courtesies which have lightened and aided that work, and a generous support alone sufficient to guarantee the success of the school.

WM. A. WILBUR,
Dean of the Academy.

The Rev. BENJAMIN L. WHITMAN, D. D.,
President of the Columbian University.